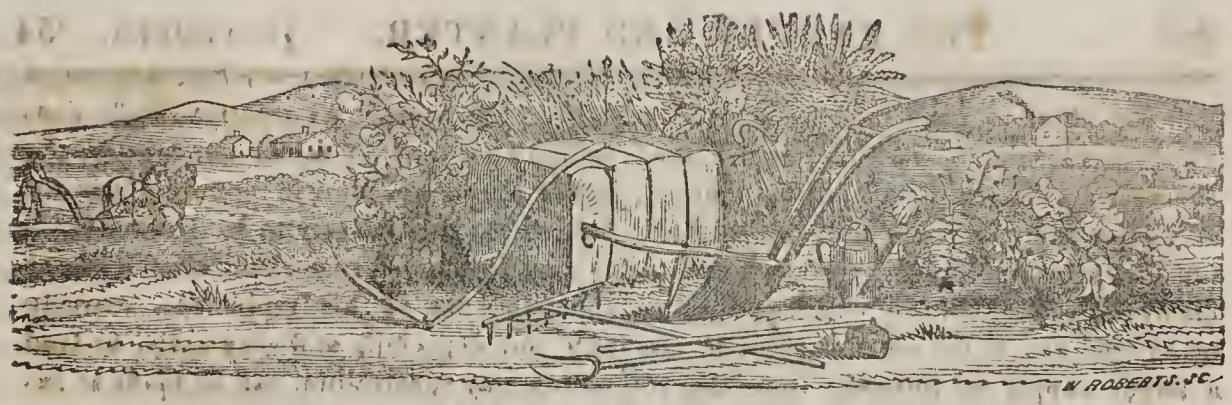

FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

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GOV. SEABROOK'S ESSAY.

MEANS OF IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

(Continued from our last.)

DEEP PLOWING.

To restore the fertility of our exhausted grounds by deep plowing, thorough draining, and high manuring, including a judicious rotation of crops. Where these three operations are systematically performed, the land is in the best possible condition for present profit and permanent improvement.

The difference of opinion concerning the advantages of sub-soil plowing, have arisen mainly from an unacquaintance with the chemical effects produced by the Deanstonizing system of tillage. The sub-soil by its action is not displaced, but only broken or pulverized to the depth of from 15 to 20 inches. After the lapse of a few years, the disturbed understratum may advantageously be brought to the surface, for it will be found sufficiently friable and fertile to be incorporated with the upper soil. By this plan the land derives a three-fold benefit. It enables the roots with their minute and

delicate fibres to penetrate the ground a much greater depth, and thereby to avail themselves of any decomposing matters, or earthy ingredients, which the substratum may contain; the soil becomes permeable by the atmosphere, by which an increase of oxygen gas to the roots is secured, and a larger supply of moisture from the atmosphere, as well as earth, obtained; and again, an increase of temperature is the necessary result of the admission of air to the soil, which of every description is a bad conductor of heat, though in different degrees. The advantages of a deep and well pulverized soil, indeed cannot be over estimated. Every operation in husbandry is thereby benefitted and cheapened. Less seed and less manure produce their full effect, and the chances of a good stand are greatly increased.

By shallow plowing, not only none of these desirable results accrue, but the soil itself performs only a part of the service nature designed it to render. When land is therefore said to be exhausted, it may be literally true of a few inches of its surface but the remainder, untouched by the plow, would certainly contain all the elements of fertility which at one time distinguished the cultivated portion. The absence of trees and even vegetation is therefore no positive guide in reference to the unproductiveness of the soil. It is well attested that lands in so poor a condition as to be unable to return the seed sown, have by the subsoil plow, unaided by manure, been converted into highly prolific fields. The secret lay in the effectual breaking up of the substratum, which, below 4 or 5 inches was so hard as to be almost impenetrable to the pick axe. Even on light sandy soils resting on clay, from the final intermixture of the two earths, deep plowing insures the most marked improvement. The soils resulting from decomposed trap rock, like the flat woods of Abbeville, are some of the best in the State. As trappean rock contains 10 per cent. of calcareous matter, the use of the subsoil plow in rendering it available seems imperatively to be demanded.—It may in fine be remarked, that without the assistance of this implement, scarcely any soil, especially stiff clay soils, or land with a clay substratum, can be made to exhibit their full productive power, or to rival in fertility the best natural land of the country.

The soil is composed of the detritus of rocks. The more simple the constitution of the mineral from which it is derived, the less is its power of imparting productiveness; on the contrary, where the materials are drawn from different strata, the elements of fertility are proporti nally augmented. The Agricultural capabilities of a country are therefore intimately connected with its geological character. The value of a soil does not solely consist in the mechanical support it gives to plants, and providing the chemical elements which they require, but it is materially affected by the condition of the ground in relation to drainage.

To put the land in the best order with regard to any superfluous moisture is one of the first and highest duties of the husbandman. It should precede every other operation, for it is the basis of all improvement. In England, where from necessity agriculture has reached a state of advancement unknown in this country, the expense of drainage is the most difficult point to be determined between landlord and tenant; for with a view to profit and the progressive productiveness of the farm, it is readily and wisely concluded by both, that the artificial dryness of the land is indispensable. To the want of knowledge on this subject, involving, as it does, some acquaintance with geology, and the laws of engineering and hydraulics, one prominent source of disappointment in our annual returns may be found. In no location is it systemati-

eally pursued. Everywhere it is obviously deficient in the means of seeuring an end. Drainage, it is almost unneeessary to remark, is to wet lands, what manure is to high grounds. By the one, the natural nutriment of the soil is rendered available; by the other, the want of appropriate pabulum is supplied.

Although water is the great conductor of food to the vegetable creation, yet where it stagnates or is in exeess it is a fatal poison. It checks perspiration; perhaps neutralizes substances which afford nourishment to plants; prevents the circulation of air through the soil and reduces the temperature. It moreover renders manure of every kind, whether putrescent or caustic, wholly inoperative; nullifies all attempts at pulverization; and converts grassess of ailiment into herbage eoarse and innutritive. In the language of Mr. Stephens (in his "Book of the Farm") "burning land requires draining as well as soaked land, because drains will supply moisture to the former in summer, while they will keep the latter dry all winter." Whatever, therefore, may be the elevation of the ground, if level, it should be prevented from absorbing the entire quantity of water which descends in showers. To render the operation of drainage effectual, winter is the proper season for its accomplishment The wetness remaining in and occupying the pores of the soil and of the subsoil all winter, render the soil so cold, that most of the summer's heat is required to evaporate the superfluous moisture out of it; and in the very progress of drying by evaporation, the heat is dissipated that should be employed in nourishing the crops all summer."

Many of our soils suffer much from stagnation of water upon an impervious subsoil. This is particularly true of the black jack lands of Chester, than which there is perhaps no district in the State that would be so materially benefitted by the judicious application of the spade. This great agricultural improver. under intelligent direetion, would not only render more productive the lands under cultivation, but would immediately bring into profitable tillage vast tracts of inappreciable value.—The levelness of the ground, we are assured on high authority* eonstitutes the only differenee in relation to fertility between the lands of Chester and Abbeville yet, while the original forests of the latter are very limited in extent, there is believed to be more land in a state of nature in the former than distinguishes any other division of South Carolina. The supposed difficulty and expense of drainage, or it may be, an imperfect estimate of the importance of a dry soil for all tillage erops, eonstitute the main impediment to be surmounted.—On this head, it remains only to be said, that if the intelligenee of the farmers of that naturally high famed region were directly consulted, this apparent obstacle to a more extended and successful eulture of the District would prove to be a feeble barrier.

Of the two eauses of excessive wetness —stagnant water and springs exuding it to the surface—the latter is the most common. In abatement of their injurious effects, two means somewhat dissimiler, are resorted to. While surface draining may be effectual in the one case, under draining and tapping are indispensable in the other. The immediate eause of a redundancy of moisture is first to engage the attention of of the tiller. The soil, subsoil, climate and crop are also points to which his mind must revert to arrive at a correct conelusion. Though, where land is so abundant and cheap, and where profit is so easily secured it is not to be expeeted that we shall resort to the augur, the pump and the steam en-

*Mr. Tuomey.

gine, yet no economical means should be unessayed to attain the great object in view. The principal design of a drain is not only to carry off water but to draw water towards it from every direction. The fluid should be kept perpetually circulating and descending, or diminishing in bulk.—Where this is done, full compensation for the outlay incurred is retained, and the two-fold object of rendering our homes more salubrious, and our fields more fruitful is secured. The capital of the farmer moreover annually increases in value. This is the great paramount advantage of all.—In effect the area of his lands is enlarged, and his profits rendered more stable.

MANURES.

This is so vast a subject, that the limits assigned me forbid that I should take any other than a brief practical view of a few of the means nature has kindly provided to resuscitate our impoverished fields. I shall pass by unnoticed the putrescent manures so universally resorted to, with the single remark, that to apply them successfully, some acquaintance with the principles of scientific agriculture is indispensable. As long as the farmer and planter permit themselves to grope in the labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty, disappointment, expense, and a most unprofitable expenditure of labor, may be expected to continue. The actual money lost to cultivators in their blind efforts to fructify the ground in a manner adapted to the requirements of their crops, would perhaps have been enough in every civilized country, if retained and unexpended, to class a large portion of its population among the millionaires of the world. Marl, lime, peat, and pond mud, are some of the elements which have not been so extensively used as their intrinsic value merits. While lime is to be found only in a few locations, yet the supply is supposed to be adequate to any demand which may be made upon it. Marl exists in inexhaustible quantities, and is moreover widely diffused throughout the lower country. I shall not, in this place trespass on your patience, by an attempt to show that calcareous manure in some form, is indispensable to the fruition and development of plants, and that nearly all of the soils of our State, require its application. If the elaborate writings of that devoted agriculturist, Edmund Ruffin, has not satisfied the reflecting observer on this head; if all his resistless facts and reasoning are to be set at nought; if in fine, the profitable career of the Virginia marler, and a few of his disciples in South Carolina, fail to arouse the slumbering energies of our yeomanry, then surely nothing that I could advance would be sufficient to awaken and diffuse the belief, that the calcareous matter with which our state is so prodigally furnished, was placed there by Deity, for a wise and beneficent purpose; and not, as our practice would disclose, to gratify the mental speculations of visionary dreamers Immediate and large returns from a single application of this material is almost universally expected. Disappointment ensues. To disclose its value, a thorough intermixture with the soil must first take place. As this is rarely effected the first or second year, the time and labor devoted to the trial, are considered as having been uselessly expended, and a repetition of the experiment is of course abandoned. The contagion of example spreads, and the marl and marler are alike denounced for their supposed worthlessness. The sombreness of this picture has, however, been measurably relieved by the unbending perseverance of a few believers in the necessity of intellectual illumination, as applicable to the farmer and his calling. In full possession of the principles which should guide them, they have permitted no obstacle to interrupt their progress, and the most ample reward has crowned their efforts.*

*"Since I commenced marling, five years ago, says Ex-Gov. Hammond, "the productive capacity of all the land I plant has been doubled by it."

The regular peat formation of geologists is not to be found in our country, a substance, however, very analagous to it exists in this and other quarters of the Union.—Our salt marshes, especially on the lime where the fresh and salt waters commingle and many inland swamps are composed of deep rich beds of vegetable remains in a state of greater or less decomposition. The putrefective process having reached a certain stage the influence of the tannic acid prevents its further decay. Of itself, peat is deficient in fructifying power; but when combined with other elements, it forms a fertilizing compound of great value. Independently of the tannic acid, resulting from the changes which the plants composing it have undergone, peat is wanting in azote and appropriate in organic nutriment. To neutralize the one and supply the others are objects to be attained by the agriculturist.

It is an interesting fact, that the proportion of water, salts and geine, in peat and the excrements of the cow is very nearly the same. The ammonia of the latter mainly marks the difference between them; hence, to make the one equal to that of the other, the addition of alkali, at the rate of 1 lb. of potash to 100 lbs. of fresh peat is alone necessary. In Great Britain and this country, it has been ascertained, that one load of cow or stable manure, when thoroughly incorporated with two loads of peat is equal to three loads of pure stable dung. Before the intermixture, it is important that the turf should be drained of its moisture. By the exposure for weeks to the sun and air, not only effects this purpose, but the water itself is deprived in part of its noxious astringent irony quality, so injurious to vegetation.*

The object of the application of animal dung,† abounding in alkalies and azotized matter, to peat and peat lands, is to neutralize deleterious acids, and supply the deficiency of nitrogen; and lime to furnish them with an earthy substance, which they lack, and to dissolve and render pliable the turfy matter.

It is known that, as a first crop, the cereals do not thrive well on the peat soils of Europe. Potatoes are first planted, and the crop is followed with peas, then turnips oats, grass-seeds and wheat.

In the reclamation of peat soils, drainage is first to be attended to. One ditch six feet deep is better than three ditches three feet deep, The primary object is to sink them beneath the peat. Next break up the ground thoroughly with a subsoil plow then broad-cast with marl or lime.‡

The slushy material found in low places, and in the bottom of ponds, when dry, seldom contains more than 20 per cent. of geine. If possible, a pond should never be allowed to remain unproductive capital.—Where circumstances forbid drainage, the admixture of the soil with putrescent manures, constitutes a valuable compost. Like peat, it must be freed from its acidiferous principles with lime and marl. All indeed that has been said of peat and peat lands apply with equal force to the fens of the State, of which the number is very large, and in places of considerable extent. Either, then, for the purpose of reclamation, which in general can be easily and economically accomplished, or as providing a material for an enriching compound, these now noxious tracts should no longer be considered as depreciating the value of any estate on which they may be found, but, as

*The drier the peat, the less animal manure required.

† "A dead horse has converted 20 tons of peat into manure, richer than stable dung."

‡ Of the causes of unfitnes of bogs for cultivation—stagnant water, and inert vegetable matter—burning furnishes a simple mode of removing the latter.

a fund capable of returning a profitable interest.

For the purposes alluded to, the value of peat and moorish lands is practically known only to a few of our cultivators. Those who have used the soil of either, incorporated with stable litter as a manure, bear the strongest evidence to its fructifying power.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SHEEP WALKS.

A distinguished farmer of New York, in a series of letters addressed through the Farmers' Library, to a prominent member of this body, has presented facts and considerations on this subject, of deep interest to a large portion of the agricultural community of South Carolina. The whole matter, indeed, has by him, been most ably and elaborately discussed, and the conclusion at which he has arrived appears irresistable, that this State possesses all the elements by which sheep walks may most profitably be established, and through their agency our exhausted soils quickly and permanently meliorated. It is a fortunate coincidence, that while the cotton culture is gradually relaxing the grasp which it has so long held on the minds of our rural population, the most powerful incentives to the adoption of a new line of agricultural policy are beginning to exercise their salutary influence. It is now evident that these will soon effect what the power of arguments and the most stubborn facts would never perhaps have been able to accomplish. That one third of South Carolina, embracing the most northerly section requires the abandonment of cotton as a crop, and the substitution of other products, and the diversion of a part of its agricultural capital to other pursuits, seems at length to be generally admitted. The two first of these purposes, it is confidently believed, will be fulfilled by sheep husbandry, which of all other means, if there be any of restoring land to its condition of native fertility, is the quickest and most certain. As the introduction of new and cultivation of native grasses, rotation of crops, green and animal manuring, and other kindred questions, are involved in the subject before us, each in its turn shall receive special notice.

That the climate is not adverse to the health of sheep, we have the most abundant evidence. In our own country they are profitably raised as far south as 29 deg. north latitude. The sheep of the Atlantic coast of the southern States, whether they graze on the scanty herbage of the pine ridges, or the vegetation on the margins of swamps and stagnant pools, seem unaffected by the salubrity of the one, or the miasmatic vapors of the other. The mutton of the Patishes of our State, in fatness and delicacy of flavor, is equal to that the same breed in the middle or up country.

That low lattitudes affect injuriously the wool-bearing properties of the sheep, appears to be undoubted. While their tendency is to impair the fineness, the most valuable quality, the length and softness of the fibre, are, however, increased. The latter properties result exclusively from the abundance of green and succulent herbage which is afforded them the larger portion of the year. As food is productive of such effects, it is maintained that, all other circumstances apart, whenever intelligent breeders exist, the quality of the wool may not only be preserved, but improved in length and fineness. The preservation of the Merino race, says Mr. Randall, in the marshes of Holland, at the Cape of Good Hope* and in Australia,† and our own country, establishes the truth of this position beyond controversy. From this among other facts, and the testimony of the most experienced and well informed wool-growers, it appears that the influence of temperature on the fineness of the fibre may be counteracted by skillful management and judicious selections in breeding.

In a competition with the West in the raising of sheep, there are considerations which operate in favor of the South.

1st. The lands of this region adapted to sheep walks, are as cheap as in the West and may be bought in Greenville, Spartanburg and Pickens for $1, and even 50 cents per acre. Extensive tracts in our pine lands too, where sheep increase rapidly, there is no difficulty in obtaining at very low rates.

2d. The mildness of the southern winter

*Cape of Good Hope lies in North Latitude, 34 deg. 24 min 40 sec.

† Port Jaekson in Arstralia, near where the sheep were introduced is in 33 deg. 56 min. south latitude.

enables the farmer to give green food to his stock. In addition to the native grasses. which retain through the cold months a considerable portion of succuient matter, rye, that grows luxuriantly, even on the seaboard, furnishes excellent food in winter.

3d. The coarseness of the grass of the western prairies, so well suited to other stock, are unfit for sheep. If, therefore, it be improbable that we shall ever successfully compete with our transmontane brethren in the raising of black cattle, the obstacles in our way are not insurmountable in relation to sheep, which will thrive where neat cattle would starve.

It is well known that sheep delight in mountain and hilly lands. While not one of the mountains of South Carolina rise above the range of the grasses, their freedom from rocks, facility of ascent, and the abundance of nutricious esculents by which they are distinguished, eminently fit them for the plow, and for purposes of sheep husbandry. If the valleys, too, show a deep rich vegetable mould, hence adapted to the production of grain and the grasses; the streams which fertilize them give water power enough to drive all the machinery which the combined wealth of the people of the State, if not of the South, could erect. It may in fine be said, that South Carolina, situated in the same degree of north latitude with Leon, Estramadura, Old Castile, &c., in the richness and abundance of her wild grasses and shrubbery, enjoys an advantage over the mountain region of Spain, where the most abundant flocks of the best sheep are raised.*

The quantity of land necessary for the subsistence of sheep in this country has been satisfactorily ascertained. On grain farms Mr. Randall says it is considered good economy to keep one sheep for every acre of cleared land which the farm contains; on those where mixed husbandry is practiced, two; and on those exclusively devoted to sheep, three.

The nett profit of sheep husbandry in New York is found to be 4.06, or 20½ per cent.† on lands worth $20 per acre. If the North river farmer, who is obliged to feed his sheep five months in the year, and whose lands cost 1350 per cent. more than similar lands would cost in South Carolina, is enabled to realize under existing unfavorable circumssances, (the operation of the tariff of '42, the change in the British tariff, and the famine in Europe,) 13 per cent., surely the Greenville farmer will have it in his power, when aroused to energetic action, to make a profit fully commensurate with the many elements which so happily combine to encourage and sustain him.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

*From the last census it appears that in South Carolina the number of sheep was 232,981, of which Kershaw and Edgefield furnished the largest number, and Marlboro' and Richland the smallest.

†If 3 sheep can be sustained in the tide-water and hilly zones of South Carolina on the herbage of an acre, without other fodder, which is known te be true, and land can be bought at $1½ an acre, then the same calculations would show a nett profit of $4 32, or 280 per cent. on lands worth $1½ per acre.—MR. RANDALL.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Corn Again.

I acknowledge that I do *not know*, neither did I say that my theory was correct—and however much it may be like the old notion of the puppies, yet both notions may have something correct in them; that land on which tall timber grows, tends to produce tall growth of other crops, is no argument against my suggestion. I only made a note of the idea produced on my mind from one experiment in planting thirteen entire ears of corn; it happened so in that inst., that the corn made from the large end of the cob, was of shorter growth, eared lower, and every way better than the corn made from the small end (the land and cultivation being the same.) As to the lower ear producing a better crop than the upper one, is no dream of mine. I have no apology to make in the case. But plow on, Mr. Broomsedge, you may yet do more good than your name indicates; I shall not object to your witicisms nor your criticisms, but I shall pursue my idea until I am satisfied of its correctness or incorrectness. If there be a theory in melons and cucumbers, why not in corn. 'I. M.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Corn Culture.

Messrs. Editors: We should be glad to hear from Hon. S. F. We think we know him. We once heard him at Anderson C. H. denouncing corn, and we should be glad to see these objections in writing, so that we might compare notes and form conclusions. We think it hardly necessary that the Editors of the Farmer and Planter should join this "uncompromising enemy of the production of corn," to reduce the quantity produced per acre.* We think that is already as low as its worst enemy could wish it. We doubt much if an average of eight bushels per acre is now produced over the State. We live on poor land, originally poor, but made poorer by bad management, but if we can average eight bushels to the acre we can always make plenty. We have no doubt but this statement will call forth the commisseration of many of our brother planters, and they will set us down as a very poor farmer; be this as it may, it is nevertheless a fact. We hear a great deal said about the production of wheat, and we would here notice that more farmers come under eight bushels per acre than go over ten. We can always make wheat in plenty and to spare at eight bushels per acre, but we seldom reach this. We made four this year, and shall have plenty for home consumption. We think friend F. is fairly in for it, and we shall look for a full display of his anti-corn notions before the Senate chamber demands his presence, as we feel some small notions of trying, to a certain extent, a winter crop, to in part take the place of corn in the feeding of horses and mules.

We should like much if you, Messrs. Editors, who have thought on this matter, would give your views, as we are not so decidedly conservative as to continue a "miserable practice," merely because it is custom, or because "our daddies did it." Corn has always been a favorite of ours. We have ever looked upon it with a kind of veneration. It is a good deal like, to the people of the South, what General Taylor was said ty be to the enemies of his country, "Rough and Ready." We are aware it is an exhauster of land, but what crop is not, in our often drouth-stricken country? The great perennial grass renovators of Virginia, East Tennessee, and other places, we cannot have here, on any scale of benefit. Our ardent, arid climate forbids it, but we are promised, in the all-saving Rescue grass, "a balm for all our ills." We shall go for raising a monument to Iverson, whenever experience verifies the truthfulness of his assertions. We think, from what we learned from Col. Gilmer of Louisiana, that it is the Musquit grass, brought by some of that gentleman's family or friends from the Rio Grande. We think a friend of ours in Laurens has it from the same source. He has promised us some seed this fall.

You are right, Messrs. Editors; the Chilian Alfalfa is bona fide lucern, and nothing else. So we poor clods often get bugged, if not humbugged; but there is some comfort in the fact that we always have to pay well for it, and under this rule we did not go scot-free in our little package of Alfalfa seed. What a glorioas thing crooked names are. Oregon pea sounds well. So does Rescue grass. Much more promising than Musquit, which always reminds us of a pump-boring, blood-sucking little rascal that everybody knows, and nobody speaks well of, and nobody likes.

We are with you fully, Messrs. Editors, where you say "we should farm more and plant less." It is time to stay progress in the present land-destroying system. This must be apparent to every observant mind, and we doubt not but "to farm more and plant less" would be one great means to effect an amelioration of our lands; but truth is harder to establish than falsehood,

*This the Editors by no means desire to do, but rather to reduce the number of acres, and *increase* the product.

and this old-fashioned agricultural conservatism is hard to break into. To impoverish and wear out land is what every man expects to do. What has been will and must be again, and no more is thought about it, religiously fulfilling one commandment of scripture, i. e., "Let to-morrow provide for itself." A question comes up, Are all men in the so-called condition of civilization antagonistic to nature's works? To look at the destruction in our country, we should say they are. The beautiful faced wilds of these lands are marred and unsightly, water-worn, gullied and sterile, to multiply cotton bales till the earth is filled with them, regardless of the destruction that follows. This thoughtless course, this growing destruction, appears to occupy no part of their attention, There are some so senseless as to call this destiny, or a dispensation of Providence; that this destruction and waste of land is of necessity.

But we are wandering from our subject, and will wait to hear from others on the subject of substituting some farming crop in the place of corn, or rather, to lessen the necessity for so much corn.

ABBEVILLE.

Chinquepin Ridge, Aug., '54.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Potato Culture.

It was my intention, Messrs. Editors, to give you the benefit of my new invention with regard to the easy and expeditious mode of cultivating sweet potatoes, but I have postponed it too long for the present crop. By this mode I can plow and hoe my potatoes planted in hill with less than half the plowing, and perhaps half the hoeing, and do the work much better than under the old or "daddy's" plan. If the potato row is 4, or 4½ feet wide, I put but one furrow in the middle of the row, beginning with the narrowest way of the rows, running one furrow to the row in four directions, if necessary, though you will find your ground sufficiently plowed by the time you run three ways. This plan plows all around the potato hill, and with a good shovel plow will leave little work for the hoes. Care should be taken, when making the potato hills, to have them ranged straight in four directions, and when you work them the first time have a good season in the ground. Under this mode of culture some of your land will be three or four times cross plowed, with not more plowing than you would give your ground under the old plan of plowing it one way. If you cross plow your potatoes under the old plan, you must put at least four furrows each way, which will require eight furrows to the row, on an average, to the patch. I will plow your ground more and better with three furrows, on an average, to the patch, and leave much less labor for the hoe hands. I speak from experience, not theory. Below I give you a plan of my potato patch.* You will think when you commence plowing your potatoes that one furrow to the row will not be enough, but give yourself no uneasiness; before you have finished your potatoes you will be of a different opinion.

W. D. A. DEEN.

Laurens, S. C.

*NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We cannot well give the diagram of the potato patch, as sent us by our correspondent, but to explain: Suppose your potato patch to be a square. Run off your first furrow, say north and south, four feet apart. Cross these east and west same distance. Your land is thus checked off at four feet. On each cross of furrows make the hill. Then in the culture, if your first furrows have been well laid out, you may plow between the hills north and south, east and west, northeast and southwest, and southeast and northwest, running one furrow each way, being four furrows in all.

WHAT is not for the interest of the whole swarm, is not for the interest of one single bee.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Corn and Cotton.

Dear Sirs.—J. H. B., page 191, gives excellent hints "to all young farmers."—Having been somewhat of a traveller and always endeavoring to see everything and to improve thereon, I may be permitted to substantiate what he has said. There are men who pretend to cultivate (what an idea) 20 acres of cotton, with corn "to do." There are others who do cultivate 8 to 10 of cotton and 4 to 5 of corn. The larger plantations may for a time make a larger return, but in the end proves ruinous.—Having known planters and plantations near me for twenty-five years, I will give you figures: Mr. S. plants on the river above flat land; he now makes 10 bales per hand—did so last year and year before and prospect good. He has been offered $30 per acre cash. Mr. B., below me on the river, has made overwhelming crops of cotton, corn and oats for sale; Negroes are old before their day and land will not sell for $20—the latter was twenty years ago the choice plantation of the country.

Again, with a full choice team, on land free from roots and stumps, ten acres of cotton can be worked over five or six times, certainly often enough—I allude to cotton, for corn is laid by in May with three or four thorough plowings. Upon good land these acres should produce ten bales and two hundred bushels of corn, whereas, a greater number of acres being in the grass often will not produce as much. The many can not now understand how these acres can be well cultivated, because they know not what a full team is. Give me twenty choice No.1 mules—I prefer twenty-five—and I am certain—such a year as this has been, that fifteen acres can be well cultivated. With such a team and good pastures, no more corn will be consumed than with fifteen mules. The full team are not in use all the time, and being fresh can be put up to full work, whereas, fifteen mules will be jaded and slow.

M.

Hogs.

At the earnest request of the writer we insert the following communication setting forth the superior claims of the Chester County Hog, but with the confident expectation of receiving a pig as a present from Mr. W., as his article seems, to a man up a tree, very like an advertisement.

We must be permitted to express a difference of opinion with Mr. Wood as to the size of the Suffolk Hog. So far as the South is concerned, a small hog, a small cow, and a medium sized horse and mule suit us best. Nor is the hog that we are acquainted with as the Berkshire by any means a humbug.

Messrs. Editors: Since there has been such a great demand West and South for our Chester County Hogs, so far as they have become known, I am induced to ask you to extend, through the columns of your paper, a further knowledge of the Chester County Whites, a very superior breed of hogs, originally, much improved by an importation of Bedford hogs from England, and by careful and judicious crossing, good and careful treatment, they have become the perfect pig, long, square bodies, small head and legs, straight and thin haired, and white in color, easily kept, good feeders; weighing 300 pounds dressed, at seven and eight months, and as high as 600 to 700 at twenty to twenty-four months old. They are now conceded by all our best hog breeders in these parts to be the best, after having tried tried the celebrated Suffolk, (which are entirely too small,) the humbug Berkshire, the Essex, the Middlesex, &c. They make the most meat for the amount of feed consumed, with the least offal, of any other breed. Having already this season received orders from Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia, for forty of these pigs, to be forwarded at about two months old, I have

made preparation to fill more orders, should any of your numerous readers wish to obtain the stock in its purity.

Yours, truly, THOMAS WOOD.

Steelsville, Chester county, Pa., Aug., '54

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Cotton Culture.

Messrs. Editors: As you have published my piece on the culture of corn, without "embellishing," and it has passed "review," even under "Broomsedge," I have concluded to write you an article on the culture of cotton; but before I proceed farther on this subject, there are some things that you have misunderstood in my former article; but I have only to say that "Broomsedge" has expressed my ideas exacely as regards the raising of corn; and I, too, must differ with you and Hon. S. F. Broomsedge wants to know how I cart my cotton seed to the field without its costing me something. I have a wagon body that I can put from one hundred to one hundred and twenty bushels of seed in at a time. This I fill with seed in the morning before I start, and pull with my plow mules to the field. This will generally last me all day; but if it does not, I bring my wagon home at feed or dinner time, and take another load. In this way I lose very little time and save all my seed, as there is no occasion to throw them on the ground. Now, if I did not do this with my seed I would not know what to do with them, and if it cost anything to raise them, the cotton ought to pay it; or if it does not, we should quit planting it.

I think I have thrown sufficient "light" on my other article, and shall now proceed to the culture of cotton. And I expect nothing else but to hear the *whole* of your subscribers down on me, or rather, my mode of working. At the very start I differ from nearly the whole of them by planting in the *spring*, and not in the *winter*. When my cotton is just coming up, all my neighbors are "chopping out." Every one who has had any experience in planting cotton must acknowledge that cold, wet weather in the *earliest* part of the spring will kill some of the younger plants and I think make the balance *very sick*, as it does not commence to grow until mine is ahead of it. Now, Mr, Editor, you may think it would be a very easy thing to wait until the first of May to plant, especially when you know that you are right, but I assure you it takes a great deal of firmness to stand by and see all your neighbors planting and the greater part of them done before you commence; but if you will ask them at what time they planted their cotton that made their largest crop, they will tell you between the first and ninth of may. Well, why do you commence so much earlier if then was the time you made your largest crop? The answer you will get, will be this as near as I can recollect: "I think the spring has set in, and we will have some warm weather now, and I am going to plant a *big* crop and must commence in time, or I cannot manage it." Now, men of that stamp will be sure to be against me, but to them I will only say, "Truth is powerful and will prevail."

I prepare my land like all other persons do, by bedding; but I first break up with a grab plow and then bed, just before I go to plant. If the land is where cotton grew the year before, instead of breaking it up, I run a furrow in the middle of the row as deep as I can get it, and if I have any manure to go on, I put it in this furrow, and lap on it. About the time my neighbors begin to plant, I commence throwing out the middles, and in doing this, generally destroy a coat of young grass. After I have all of my land that I intend to plant in cotton bedded, (which is about the first of May,) I commence to plant by opening the bed with a drill, and covering with a board

with a notch in it just below the foot of the plow. After the cotton comes up enough for a stand, which it does in five or ten days, I then commence chopping out; this is before I have sided it. I then come with the plows, and run as close to it as I can with a grah plow, or a very small, straight shovel, without having a board nailed on the foot of the plow stock. This throws some dirt to the cotton, and will completely cover up the middles, if the land has been laid off the proper distance, which is about three feet in good land, and thirty or thirty-two inches in poor land. If the cotton is plowed carefully and good this time, there will be no more trouble with it. The next time the hoes come they will have only to straighten up the plant, and take out what grass there is. If the cotton has been properly plowed there will be no use to pull any dirt to the roots of the plant. When the plow comes back is the time to throw out the middles, and never, under any consideration, side the cotton twice, as about this time it needs the earth thrown to it to make it grow. If it is plowed right all the time there will be no need for the hoe hands to draw any dirt to it. I do not advocate the plan of plowing late in the season, as the plow is apt to break the limbs and cover up the under bolls, and *I* think will make it throw off the young bolls more than it would if not plowed late. I do not think there is any remedy to keep cotton from "shedding," as it has generally more forms on it than it can mature, and the years that cotton sheds most is the time the largest crops are made. My humble opinion is, that the best remedy is to "top" early in August and stop the cotton from growing higher. This will make the bolls that are on the stalk much larger, and it will not shed half so much.

Deep ploughing after cotton has been planted, I think is injurious, as none of the roots run deep in the ground except the top root, and that will strike deeper in red stiff land than any other kind. I have written a good deal on corn and cotton, but do not advocate Book Farming, as the seasons and land will require a change in the best mode of culture, and in that case the farmer must exercise his own judgment in making cotton; I think the whole crop depends on the time it is planted, as that planted too soon will not be a good stand, and injured at the start, and unless there is a stand it is useless to work the land. I am now going to astonish your readers and perhaps *you*, by saying that common land, with a good stand, and well cultivated will make from ten to twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton the acre. There is more lost by not having a stand than by the land being poor. If a farmer will make the stand his object in a crop, I will guarantee him a good yield to the acre and the way to get a good stand is to plant at the proper season, which is from the first to the tenth or twelth of May. For the benefit of some of your readers who have never thought of the subject, I will make a calculation of how much an acre should make if properly managed. We will take seventy rows, three feet wide and seventy yards long.—Now on one of these rows, if the cotton is chopped out 10 inches apart there will be 252 stalks, and if each one of these stalks has seven bolls, there will be 1754 bolls to to the row, and there being seventy rows, will make 123,480 bolls, and this allowing 100 bolls to the pound will make 1234. Then it is in figures, and it is said that they cannot "lie." In making corn and cotton, my advice to the farmer is this: plant at the right time and then exercise your own judgment, as to how to work it, and work with all your might, and if you have good land, or if you have poor land, and manure it well, I will insure you a good crop. I have written a great deal more than I expected to do when I sat down, but that is about all we can do this hot weather, and the great misfortune is that I will write too much, and what I should not. I have been experimenting with the Oregon pea, and may give you my ideas and notions about the Pea when they are matured. but if they do not do for the table I think they will be perfectly useless—then I have almost told what I think of them now. NOVICE.

South Carolina.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Formation of Soils.

Messrs. Editors.—I would ask through your valuable paper, to be informed in relation to the formation of soils, first: Why is it that we often find on a perfect level, densely covered by forest trees and all other matter, (so far as vegetables are concerned) calculated to make land rich by the decomposition of the offal, yet remaining poor, perhaps the soil not an eighth of an inch thick, nothing of all that has fallen has ever washed off; whereas, in another place on a hill-side, perhaps on a slant of 45°, covered by forest growth of the same density, is found to be a rich soil—it may be a foot or more in thickness? Why is this so Mr. Editor? Does it not go to inform us that rich soils are not made by vegetable and animal decomposition, to the extent commonly believed? Is there not something in the original formation of the soil in certain places, having a strong affinity for certain elements existing in the atmosphere, electricity, gases, &c., that is, had an affinity, for, by the soil mixing with it and forming by combination new and rich soils? I am vastly ignorant in such matters, and would like to be informed by the wise, how these things are, if vegetable and animal decomposition are alone necessary to make good soils, then, why, I would again ask, do we have so much poor land in perfectly level places, covered by large and numerous forest trees, and rich soils on hill-sides so steep that it would seem every rain would wash off as much again as had fallen from the trees since the preceding fall of rain.

If you think the above worthy of being put forth, Mr. Editor, please put it into the proper form, and send it out for a solution, and oblige A. Subscriber.

P. S. I would just remark that all of North Mississippi is making poor crops of cotton, the drought first, and now the worm makes our prospects gloomy indeed.

Remarks.—Soils are differently constituted according to the character of the rock from which they are formed. Some rocks, by their disintegration form poor acid soils, which are rather calculated to *preserve* than *decompose* vegetable matter, whilst others being rich in many or all the minerals, are capable of not only rapidly decomposing vegetable substances, but as our old friend Ruffin would say of *fixing* them, and by the combination forming our most productive soils. We have thought much on the subject above refered to by our correspondent C., and have come to conclusions satisfactory to ourselves, but fear we might not answer his inquiries satisfactorily to him, we would therefore ask the favor of some one or more of our scientific readers to give us their views through the Farmer and Planter, on this, to many, interesting subject. Will our friend and subscriber, Prof. Toumey, enlighten us.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Mulberries. Wheat Culture.

Messrs Editors.—I notice a piece in the May No. of the Farmer and Planter, making inquiry if Mulberries are profitable, or can be made so for feeding pigs (the extract seems to have been taken from the Cotton Planter.) I noticed in the Southern Agriculturist, some three or four years ago, a short statement of the Hicks Mulberry, as bearing from the Spring to September. If the Hicks Mulberry are as great bearers as what little I have seen of their history would warrant us in believing, I would go to Georgia, Alabama, or Louisiana for them, I cannot give the botanical name for them neither can I give the history of the origin of the kind I have; but my impression is, that they are the same kind of the tree spoken of, that has not missed a crop for 70 years, but I assure you mine, though great bearers, have not been so successful, (I have 22 trees planted about sixty feet apart,—the tops being about fifteen or twenty feet across. In 1852 the late frost killed the fruit entirely, and killed the limbs two or three feet in length at the tender ends; in '53 they bore a very fine crop; they commenced falling about the 20th April, and continued with-

out ceasing till about the 4th of July; feeding about fifty head of young hogs plentifully for two months. This year, '54, Jack Frost took them again. I live in hope with the expectation of realising pay for the land and trouble of planting my trees and would go one thousand miles to get the Hicks Mulberry. It would be a very great favor if any of your readers would inform me precisely where the Hicks Mulberry can be had, and what is the length of time the fruit falls? The kind I have is called the English Mulberry, and many are under the impression that they last all the summer, and bear all the time, as well as ripen; but that is not the case; they form the whole crop at the same time, (that is, at budding) and ripen in succession, being always one ripe, or nearly ripe on each bearing twig, those nearest the end of the twig remaining almost unchanged till the latter part of the ripening season. Two months is about the length of time they last; they seem to be very healthy food for hogs, as the hogs I had to take them, in '53, fattened very freely. This kind lasts from, say 20th April till July, or 20th June, or from the 1st may to 10th July, till opening small grain fields, and I feel satisfied will answer a good purpose for hogs, as I have noticed their nature for the last 20 years. The fruit is very sweet, and all poultry is fond of it, but it will kill goslins for they are so fond of it they will not eat anything else if they get to the trees. It is a small matter to get the trees for planting; where even a tree has been cut down, cover the stump with dirt and they will sprout up from two to three feet high the first year, with small roots and will grow very easy; I hardly ever knew one to die from transplanting,

Wheat Culture.—Last fall, after housing potatoes and letting the hogs take the run of the field, I took two acres of the land, poor, clay subsoil, counter-plowed it each way (for a subsoil plow would cure sore eyes on Lynches Creek) hauled in about fifty loads of leaves and straw, a little mixed with stable manure, I mean ox cart loads, about forty bushels to the load scattered broad cast—then a sprinkle of cotton seed (say 25 or 30 bushels per acre) and sowed the wheat and plowed it in; the result was forty-five bushels, being twenty-two and a half to the acre. I forgot to state that I had the clods well mashed before and after sowing and plowing in (an old fogy passed and saw me at work at it, and remarked, 'if I did not get two hundred bushels of wheat, I would not be paid for the work,') but I consider that I have been well paid, for the work and manure would not have made near enough cotton to have bought the same complement of flour, besides the risk of getting that of bad quality. I shall try the project again this season. I am aware that the above is not any big thing, but it is my experiment and saved me $75 in the purchase of flour, while there is a great many doing without flour because it is so high and because they did not make it, &c. The wheat was sowed the first week in December, and the most advanced spots killed by the late frost and then it took a little touch of rust, but did not injure it a great deal—no smut. I used the blue stone procoss, one half pound to two and a half bushels seed.

A Subscriber.

To Dress Potatoes.—Much has been said and written as to the proper way of cooking this vegetable. Many methods have been tried, and it appears that different sorts of potatoes require different sorts of dressing. In general, however, it will be found best to pare them before boiling; they should also be as nearly of a size as possible, or the small ones will break before the large ones are done; they should be put into cold water scarcely enough to cover them, with a good lump of salt; they should boil slowly, and when they begin to crack, the water should be poured off; then set the saucepan over the fire with the lid off, till they are quite dry and mealy. On serving, cover with a clean napkin.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Vine Culture.

"Gently to hear, kindly to judge,
How poor an instrument may do a noble deed."

The vine culture ought to be one of the most productive branches of the agriculture of the southern and Western States, and the principal staple of many of the districts in which it will be found by far the most profitable department of agriculture; for, as have already stated, the vine will do well even in a barren and sterile soil for every other crop, while it, with proper care, will produce excellent wine, if not abundant vintages; but quality is always better than quantity. All our attention should be turned in producing high character wines, and be satisfied with a moderate vintage. The soil, pruning, and other cares, hereafter to be eated of will produce this happy result; for the more fruit a grape vine produces, the more inferior the wine made from such grapes will always prove to be. This is one reason why Scuppernong has never made as yet real wine; but it shall when pruned.

So profitable a crop is the product of the vine that even in Switzerland, where the Vigneron has to deal with the most inconstant and capricious climate, and severe temperature, he considers himself indemnified for this excessive labor he is obliged to bestow on the culture of the vine, owing to this severity and continual vicissitudes of his climate. The perseverance of the Swiss Vigneron is worthy of a better climate.—We complain of ours, but compared to theirs, ours is a paradise. We have long summers, and can mature our vintage one month earlier even than Bordeaux, owing to the greater number of degrees of F. we have in twenty four hours; for it must be remembered, that to get a good and well matured vintage, we must be able to number 6,000° F. of accumulative heat, to be counted from the day the vine begins to vegetate to the day the vintage is fit to be pressed.

In a word, the Swiss Vigneron is indemnified if he can save his vintage even every third year; for he has to contend with the mischief of late frosts that nip the blossom of the vine, and then the equally dreadful destruction of the fruit by violent hail storms of July and August, by which not only in Switzerland, but in France, in many cases the whole crop is totally destroyed; and still they go on, in both countries cultivating the vine profitably under all these unfavorable circumstances, and vineyards are the most valuable landed property of those countries.

I mention these facts to show that we are greatly blessed even in point of climate, if we only select the proper locality—which involves latitude, altitude, drainage of land, its hygroscopicity, or capacity for retaining moisture, the easily permeated condition of the soil by the roots of the vine, and lastly, exposure.

I take the Swiss mode of cultivating the vine, because it is the worst case we may compare with our efforts, as it may regard the yield of the vineyard.

The Pose of the Cantons contains 33,333 square feet of land of our measure; and on an average it produces four thousand bottles of wine. Our lands and climate will yield double that quantity, for the same surface of land, after the vineyard will be in a good yield, say the fifth or sixth year after planting.

It is indispensably necessary, that the vintage months, August and September, should be dry. This period is the most critical moment of its perfect maturity with us. Storms, beating rains, and hail are particularly dangerous; and an arid soil under such circumstances, will prove most favorable to the security of the vintage.—A dry atmosphere and cloudless sky are now wanting. It is now that the sap is mostly converted into saccharine juice by the free exhalation of its superfluous watery particules by the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. Hence the absurdity of removing them except when dry. In conclusion, upon the whole, we have a climate as propitious as most parts of France, and more auspicious than that of Switzerland.

These are encouraging facts; to prove them so, it only requires knowledge and perseverance. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and our people are not wanting in inventive or modifying genius.—Cheaper mechanical methods will be used by them, that will insure cheaper labor, and advantageous results that will do away with the objection of high rate of labor in this country, as a reason constantly urged against the introduction of the culture of the vine in America.

A little reflection on this subject will remove many doubts, and satisfy the planter that his honest and prudent hesitation have no good foundation to rest upon; and that the measure I have warmly recommended to their favorable attention, is fully worthy of their notice and trial. I fear that these remarks may prove "but a cheveril-glove to a wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outwards."

JOSEPH TOGNO.

ERRATA.—In my last number, read "*warm nature*" for worn nature.

A Cure for Hydrophobia---An Infallible Remedy.

To the Editor of the Pensylvanian:

DEAR SIR,—The effects resulting from the bite of a rabid animal are so inconceivably heart-rending, that the writer deems it an act of justice to make the subjoined remedy public for the benefit of the unfortunate hereafter. Within the past two weeks there have been two cases of hydrophobia of the most distressing character—one dog in this city and one in New Jersey, and daily reports are made in the Newspapers of mad dogs being seen in and about the city. Every individual in the community, therefore, should procure and preserve a copy of the following cure, so that in case of emergency, he might avail himself of its beneficial tendency. Wm. Hoffner, Esq., of Passayunk, the gentleman from whom the writer obtained this invaluable receipt, states that he has known several instances of men and animals who have been bitten in the severest manner by mad dogs, but who, having taken this remedy, never experienced any effect whatever of the disease:

Take of the root of Elecampane one ounce and a half, cut it fine, then boil it in one pint of new milk down to half a pint; take this three mornings, fasting, and eat no food till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It should be taken every other morning; the last two doses must weigh two ounces each. This remedy will have the desired effect, if taken at any time within twenty four hours after the accident. The press generally, by giving the above receipt a conspicuous insertion, will advance the cause of

HUMANITY.

[From the North Carolina Farmers' Journal]

A Manuring Force.

Every farmer should, if he has not done so already, appropriate a part of his force to the constant making of manure. Wherever this plan has been adopted, it has been crowned with success, and we have heard farmers say that those hands who are engaged in this branch of farming pay a better profit than others who are directly engaged in cultivating the crop. Some farmers, upon whom we have personally enjoined this course, say they are not able to pursue such a plan, that they are compelled to have all their hands engaged in tilling the crop in order to make enough to support the family. To such farmers let us ask the question, whether it would not be better for them even to borrow money at legal interest to buy provisions to make up the deficiency for one year in order to make a beginning to enter upon this plan, than to be working a large force upon a large quantity of poor land. If such a course as is here suggested is pursued for one year, the farmer will have gotten a start in manuring, and he then can go on adding year after year to the quantity, and his land will yield him better crops and will be in a better condition besides than before. Suppose a farmer has fifteen working hands, and he puts three of this number to accumulating manure, furnishing them with the necessary team to get up muck, marl, ashes, &c., he will at the end of the year have enough manure to liberally apply to the whole amount of land cultivated by the remaining twelve hands. The result of the first crop grown from the application of this manure will be an increase of one-third at least. Here you see the three hands with their team will pay as much as five other hands actively engaged in cultivating the crop, besides furnishing an increase in the next crop of one-fourth. Let every farmer recollect that it does not cost as much to cultivate rich land as that which is poor, and that all that is made, over and above what is necessary to support the family, is that much clear gain.

The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 11. : : : : November, 1854.

☞Wm. B. Owings, of Columbus, Miss., is our Agent for the Farmer and Planter, and is authorized to receive payments, give receipts, &c.

Wheat.--Preparation of Land for, etc.

We should have said something on this subject in our last number, as most probably before this comes to hand many of our subscribers will have commenced preparing for, if not sowing their wheat crop. In order to avoid the fly of late years, our rule has been to sow in the latter part of November and first of December. When sown so late, the early ripening varieties are most suitable for our climate as the later maturing kinds are liable and apt to be attacked by rust. We are inclined to believe that if we were to sow earlier, say in September or October, to pasture down in winter and early spring, thereby destroying the fly, retarding the growth so as to escape late frosts, and rendering the soil more compact about the roots of the plant, we should realize better crops.

The preparation of the land, in every instance, should be an important consideration. Nothing is ever lost by a thorough preparation of the land. Plow close and deep; subsoil; then sow; plow, harrow and roll, and you are paid for every operation. The time was, when our country was fresh, that we might scratch in our wheat, as is too much the case at this day, and make good crops. But that time has past, and our fields have arrived at a state of unproductiveness that, without a proper preparation and due application of fertilizing materials, it is in vain to expect a remunerative yield for our seed and labor. We find, from our agricultural exchanges, that the farmers of our sister States, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, &c., are almost equalling the wonderful products of California, by the application of Guano, super phosphate of lime, &c., all of which may now be procured in our own seaports, and at prices though high, yet remunerative. We hear of but a rare instance in which the application of either, especially to fall and winter crops, (and to such only, we are inclined to think, they should be applied in the South,) does not pay in the first crop, both for the outlay and application. Every one knows the value of cotton seed to the wheat crop. With one bushel *only* of Guano, rolled in ten of wet cotton seed, and plowed in with our last wheat crop, we at least doubled the product of an old and much exhausted field. We are told that 140 pounds of Guano will adhere to 10 bushels of cotton seed, when properly wet and rolled in it; this quantity we would recommend, instead of one bushel, especially in poor land. In all probability a like application of super phosphate of lime—especially the ammoniated—would produce equal effects with the Guano, and at cheaper rates. We have not yet experimented with this fertilizer, but intend doing so on our next wheat crop. In Charleston it is for sale by Messrs. Holmes & Stoney; whose card see in our advertising sheet. We hope that it will be experimented with by many of our readers, and results reported for the F. and P.

Does Guano Produce Rust in Cotton?

"A Planter," in our last number, makes the above enquiry, to which we have yet received no answer. We have seen no such effects from applications made on our own crop; if others have, we hope they will let us hear from them, for, as our correspondent says, "If it be productive of this worst of all diseases to which the cotton plant is liable, it behooves us to ponder well before we give fifty or sixty dollars a ton for the article."

The Laurens Agricultural Society.

We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings, with list of premiums, of this most respectable Society, at its late anniversary meeting, taken from the "Herald," with a request to the Farmer and Planter to publish, and which we do with pleasure, trusting that we shall have some able reports of committees to follow.

The Pendleton Farmers' Society.

We take great pleasure in stating to our friends abroad, especially those that were once members of this now the oldest Society in the State, that it evinces strong symptoms of recovery from the lethargic state into which it had fallen and remained for a few years past, and promises to become *itself* again. We regret that the Secretary has not furnished us with the proceedings of the Society at its late anniversary and Fair for the present month, which shall appear in our next, with some reports that are promised us on Grass culture, by gentlemen, members of the Society.

☞For acknowledgments, &c., see advertising sheet.

Rescue Grass—History, etc.

A friend has handed us the following copy of a letter recently received from Hon. W. L. YANCEY of Alabama, which will doubtless much interest many of our readers. We have received a peck of the seed from Mr. IVERSON, which has been sown, and is now (Oct. 1) making its appearance above ground. The drought prevented earlier sowing.

The Rescue grass seed has somewhat the appearance of the Oat grass, but we have no belief that they are the same; if so, surely our scientific men are much at fault in the "big names," *Ceratochloa Breviaristata* for the former, and *Holcus Avenaceus* of some writers, and *Avena Elatior* of others for the latter.

There are several varieties of the Oat grass, *Avena Elatior*, as above, *A. flaviscens*, *A. pratensis*, and *A. pubescus*, one of which, (probably the former,) called "oat" or "border" grass, we find in many old gardens in and around Pendleton, which was introduced probably by some one of the public-spirited and enterprising gentlemen who established the Pendleton Farmers' Society in 1815, (now the oldest Society in the State,) and most of whom have passed from the stage of action. Honored be their memory! About the year 1840, shortly after removing to the vicinity of Pendleton, we procured some of the oat grass seed and carried it to Cass County, Ga., where we sowed it on the borders of our garden, on Petits creek, now the property of Capt. JAMES BOND of Newberry. From our borders we obtained seed enough to sow broadcast about half an acre lot, and afterwards a larger one, both of which were cut for hay. We gave some seed to a friend residing in Cassville, Georgia, which were drilled on the borders of his garden on the main street of the village, where its luxuriant growth was seen and admired by many, who procured seed. Whether the farmers of Cass are yet cultivating the oat grass or not, we cannot say, having sold out and removed our force from there some three or four years since. We found the oat grass to grow much more luxuriantly on calcareous than on our primitive soils.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August, 1854.

Dear Sir: The attention of the agriculturists of this State has been strongly directed to Mr. Iverson's Rescue grass. I have no personal knowledge of its properties, but have good reasons to believe that it will prove to be profitable, both as pasturage and hay, and as a renovator of our exhausted lands. Fortunately, however, I am in possession of some facts in its history, which are of interest, and which I will give in answer to your question as to its origin.

Some seventeen miles below this, in the county of Lowndes, Capt. Morgan Smith resides, one of the most sagacious, skilful and successful agriculturists in this State. Several years since, one of his neighbors removed to Texas, and as he was in the act of leaving, Capt. Smith dropped into the hand of the emigrant's son, who was named after him, a twenty dollar gold piece, and the little fellow promised, in grateful acknowledgement, to send his friend the first peculiar thing he saw in Texas. The boy's first remittance was, indeed, peculiar—a huge Mexican spur, which had once been plated with gold, but had been battered and thrown aside, shorn of its original splendor. In a short time after, however, there came a letter from the young Texan, containing a few seed, which resembled oat seed in all but size. The letter informed Capt. Smith that the boy's father had discovered the

grass on the prairie, by reason of the fondness of his horse for a particular spot, where it grew. As soon as let loose to graze, the horse would run to that part of the prairie, and it was difficult to drive him from it. Observation soon taught the Texan that the grass which attracted his horse was peculiar—different from anything he had ever seen before—and also that it was rare, and there being but a small portion of the prairie where it grew, he gathered some of the seed. The boy hearing his father give an account of the grass, and knowing how his Alabama namesake delighted in experimenting with any thing that promised favorable results to agriculture, sent to him a parcel of the new grass seed. This seed Capt. Smith carefully drilled. He watched its growth, gathered all the seed, replanted, and in a few years sowed a field of thirty acres.

The severe cold, and severe late frost which killed all the wheat and oat crops did not in the least injure this grass. It grew luxuriantly through the winter. In June its seed commenced ripening, and seed continued to ripen on the same stalk during the season. If I remember correctly, he found that, with care, over twenty bushels of seed could be gathered from an acre. He found, too, that cattle and horses were more fond of it than any other food. My friend, John D. F. Williams, told me this summer that in riding through it his spur could barely urge forward his spirited horse From this thirty acre field Capt. Smith gathered, in June last. by hand, about three hundred bushels of seed. His crops of corn and cotton were in pressing need of attention, and he gathered, he supposes, but about one-half of the seed. Capt. Smith knowing no name for this grass, called it the Wild Texas Oat.

About the time this thirty acre field was sown, Mr. Iverson's article on a newly discovered grass, which he called the Rescue grass, appeared in the Soil of the South. The description of it answered so well to the qualities and appearance of Captain Smith's Wild Texas Oat, that he was induced to think it to be the same grass. In July last a correspondence ensued between Mr. Williams and Mr. Iverson on the subject, which induced Mr. Iverson to visit Capt. Smith, and the Wild Texas Oat and the Rescue grass were found to be the same.

It seems that Capt. Smith, immediately on discovering the valuable properties of this grass, sent a few seeds to his brother, residing in Macon, Ga. Mr. Iverson married the daughter of this gentleman, and if I am not misinformed, it was owing to the good judgment of his wife that he concludded to test the value of the grass as an article of field culture. It will thus be seen that Capt. Smith first introduced this valuable grass into the country, though it is due to the intelligent enterprise and sagacity of Mr. Iverson that it has become so widely known to the agricultural community. As a very singular fact in its history, I have understood that diligent inquiry has been made for this grass throughout Texas, but thus far without success. Another fact, as showing Mr. Iverson's faith in the value of his grass, he gave Capt. Smith three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for his seed. I have about two bushels of seed, and design to give it a fair trial.

I am much obliged to you for the package of Oat grass seed which you were kind enough to give me. It certainly resembles the seed of the Rescue grass, and your account of its properties shows a remarkable similarity between the two grasses. I shall watch the growth of the two with great interest. Would it not be a very strange and interesting fact, if a transfer of your oat grass to the field, from its present exclusive use as a border for garden beds, should also prove of great agricultural benefit to the community.

Very truly yours, &c.,

W. L. YANCEY.

Seed Corn.

Messrs. Editors: I was told, twenty years ago, by an experienced planter, that an important item in making a corn crop was to select the seed corn from the *field*, by taking the best ear from stalks having two or more ears. This passed entirely from my mind until recently, when, questioning an aged and experienced driver, how he managed to have so good a crop of corn, when his neighbors were doing so badly, and especially how he secured two good ears pretty generally to each stalk. He replied, that before he broke in his corn he gathered the largest ear from stalks having two or more ears; thus confirming the above advice of my friend. As the time has arrived to house the corn crop, would it not be as well to remind your readers of this important fact. Both of the plantations above mentioned have been remarkable for their abundance of provisions, thus practically illustrating the value of selecting their seed.

Yours, respectfully, S. M. D.

Pocotaligo, October, 1854.

NOTE BY EDITORS.—Our respected correspondent will find some remarks of ours on the subject of his communication, in the October number. There is not the shadow of a doubt in our mind that every variety of plant that we cultivate may be greatly improved by a proper selection of seed yearly.

We have, the present season, when thrashing our crop of wheat, had each bundle, as passed up to the thrasher, struck two or three times on slats nailed over an open box, for the purpose of procuring the largest and best matured grains for seed. In this way we get not only the best wheat for sowing, but avoid the injury that much of it receives in passing through the thrasher, by having the germ, or heart, bruised or knocked off, and thus destroying its vitality. We have noticed, for some years, that wheat that has passed through a powerful thrasher or a smut machine, will, much of it, fail so come up when sown. We think it probable that a bushel of wheat whipped or thrashed out with a flail will give a stand equal to five pecks that has passed through a rapidly running machine.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Dogs and Sheep. Rust on Cotton. Pork.

"Call you this a free country, where the rocks are tied fast, and the dogs let loose?"

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have seen and heard a great deal about dogs and sheep, a dog tax, &c. Permit me to give my opinion on the subject; although James Broom and myself are pretty much of the same name, we differ in respect to dogs and sheep. He may pen his sheep and hogs as he pleases. I do not think it a good practice to pen hogs, unless they have a new bed every week; if they do not they will take the mange and become lousy.

I go for reducing the number of dogs, and I want the people to do it themselves. I do not wish it to be understood that I want them taxed by legislation; but if not reduced otherwise, I say tax them. Surely every man can see the error of keeping too many dogs. Friend Broom thinks it a pleasure to have the dogs to wake him at night; I think differently. I am much annoyed and disturbed at night by the barking of dogs, for there are from two to ten at every house in the neighborhood. One can scarcely step out at night without being liable to be dog bit. This reminds us of the Irishman. On coming to this country, he called, one cold, frosty morning, at a house, where three or four dogs came upon him. He endeavored to pick up rocks to defend himself with, but it was "no go." He then called upon his Maker to forgive him for coming to this "free counthry," where the rocks were all tied to the ground, and the dogs let loose upon him.

Now, I would propose this plan to lessen the number of dogs, without taxing them. Let each Captain, at his muster ground, ascertain the number of dogs in his beat, and ask* the people if they would not be will-

*You might as well ask the rocks to untie themselves from the ground without the influence of the sun, as to ask the people to kill their dogs, without the means of enforcing it.—ED.

ing to kill them in preference to being taxed for keeping them. I think this plan would work well, for I had rather kill two dogs by my own consent, than be compelled to kill one. What a blessing it would have been for old mother Carolina had the dog tax taken place in the fall of 1845; it would have saved her the sorrow of losing so many of her sons, who had to move westward in search of corn. I think if some of our would-be smart men, who was opposed to the corn law then, and said, "Let them go, they are only a floating band of vagabonds," had dropped the penitentiary question, and the giving the election of President to the people, and the prohibitory liquor law, and taken up the dog law question, the people would understand them better.

I will make a rough calculation of the number of dogs in Greenville District. The anti-dog law man would say that one dog for every voter was a plenty. Well, there are about 2,000 voters, but I'll venture to say that there are 4,000 dogs in Greenville [yes, 6,000 of them.—Ed.] and say it without the fear of contradiction. Now, how much corn will keep a dog from killing sheep? Would one bushel per month be enough? It would be little enough, for there is not one dog in ten that would kill a sheep if he was well fed. Well, that is 12 bushels per head, which, at 50 cents, will amount to $6 per head. Four thousand dogs, therefore, eat 4,800 bushels of corn. This, at 50 cents, would be $2,400. Well done for old Greenville. I now propose to take off one-half the number of dogs, and that would leave a plenty for one district, which would be a saving of $1200. What a saving this would be all over the State I will leave for the reader to calculate—enough to feed and educate all the poor in the State.

Not knowing whether you will give this a place in your most valuable paper, I will come to a close on this subject.

Rust on Cotton.—I would be glad to find, through your columns, some plan to prevent rust on cotton, as I see some symptoms of it coming on.

Pork.—I have seen, in the same number, some one wishing to know how much pork costs per pound to raise it. I now give a statement of some I raised, which I think cost nothing. In the summer of '46 I had a shoat about six months old. It was about the middle of June. I noticed it lying about in the lane. It was very poor and lousy. I am satisfied it would not have weighed more than twenty pounds at that time. As I was passing by it one day, it said, "Ah! ah!" which meant that it had given it up. My oats patch was on one side of the lane. I took him by the leg and threw him over the fence and said, "Root shoat, or die a pig." He fed on the oats first, then on fruit, which was in the same field, then upon roasting ears, as there was only a branch between the oat field and the corn. About the middle of November I gathered my corn. I thought I would kill my pig and have a pig pie for the husking. He weighed 160 pounds—a clear gain of 140 pounds in five months—an average of 28 pounds per month. I defy all Suffolks to beat this breed, part Guinea, and part what is called Irish Grazier.* J. D. W.

Cedar Falls, Greenville, S. C.

*A fair increase, to be sure, but does J. D. W. consider the oats, fruit and roasting ears consumed by the pig worth nothing?—Ed.

Ages of Animals.

A bear rarely exceed twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which

had fought very valiantly for the King, named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the Sun, and then let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription, three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An Eagle at Vienna died at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred years. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of one that attained the age of two hundred. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

Newberry Agricultural Society Report, *Submitted at the Annual Meeting*, 1854—

Wheat—best seed, proper mode of seeding, harvesting, and securing it from weevil—Is it more profitable to sell or grind it into flour, usual price, best market for wheat or flour:

Having no opportunity of consulting others of this committee, I would, as chairman, respectfully submit the following Report:

1*st. Best Seed.* I believe it is generally admitted that the early varieties are the best. For the latter we sow—in order to escape the fly, in the fall, and the earlier we can get the crop to mature—so as to avoid rust the better; for these are two things to guard against. It is, however much more safe to risk the former than the latter. Of the different early varieties I prefer the Red Spring Wheat—it does not grow so tall as some other kinds; but it bunches well, and on ordinary lands, makes a good yield, is a sure crop; and will make as much flour to the bushel as any kind I have tried.

2*d. Best Mode of Seeding.* Upon this mainly depends our success. As it is customary to seed corn lands in wheat, I will speak only of the preparation of such lands. In all cases where corn land is intended to be seeded in wheat, it should be kept clean from weeds and grass, and at the last plowing of the corn it should be sowed with peas broadcast, from a peck to a half bushel to the acre. The red pea is the best; they will lie in the ground all winter, and come up in the spring and make a good crop of vines, if stock are not permitted to run on the field. After the corn is gathered, hogs only should be turned on the land, and as soon as they have eaten off the peas, the land should be broken up deep and close—*the deeper the better.* The ground should be drawn off in lands twelve feet wide across the way it was plowed; and if not sufficiently rich, it should be made so, by giving it a liberal coat of cotton seed, Guano or stable manure. As to the time of seeding, I think about the first of November is soon enough for early wheat, on good or well manured land—on poor land, sooner. The business of seeding should be completed by the twelfth of November. The seed should be well soaked for twelve hours in a strong solution of bluestone; one pound of bluestone is enough for five bushels of wheat. From one to two bushels of wheat should be sown per acre; the quantity to be regulated by the land; the richer and the better prepared the land is, the more seed is required. The seed should be sown evenly over the land. They should be plowed in with a long, narrow plow. The land should then be rolled, or brushed, to level it, and the operation will be complete.

3*d. Harvesting and Securing it from Weevil.* The proper time for harvesting for flour is as soon as the grain passes out of the milk state. The straw is then of a golden color. But if intended for seed, or to be kept any length of time, the grain should be perfectly ripe; as, in that case, it will keep much better, and be less liable to injury from weevil. The crop, however, should be put up in small shocks, and remain so some ten days, when, if the weather is dry, it should be got out. The sooner, then, it is separated from the straw, the better; the flour will be white, and the weevil will not trouble it so much. I find the weevil makes its start between the time the wheat is harvested and when it is thrashed out. And, if wheat is packed away in large bulks in barns when damp,

and remains in that condition for any length of time, it is almost sure to be attacked by weevil, and once they get a start, no after pains can remedy the evil. After the wheat is thrashed out, it should be ground into flour as soon as it is convenient to do so. The grain intended for seed should be well sunned, and put up, while hot, in boxes or barrels, sprinkling a little salt over it to keep off the weevil.

4th. Is it more Profitable to Sell, or Grind it into Flour? I think it is more profitable to sell it in the grain; especially if it is worth from one dollar twelve and a half cents to one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents, the price it has borne this year.

5th. The Best Price. For the last year or two the average price of wheat has been from one dollar to one dollar and a fourth per bushel; of flour, about six dollars per barrel.

5th. The Usual Market. The *nearest* market is the *best*, and consequently Newberry is our best market.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. SPEARMAN, Chairman.

[From the Laurensville Herald.]

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Second Annual Meeting of the Laurens Agricultural Society.

The second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at this place on the 27th of September.

A very large number of members were in attendance, together with a more than usual number of visitors.

The exhibition of this day was most cheering and excouraging, displaying a very large number of remarkably fine 1 and 2 year old colts, many fine stallions, jacks and mules, besides an excellent display of fine cows, heifers and calves, together with fine specimens of native and imported swine, poultry, &c.

The President called the meeting to order at the Court House, when J. Wistar Simpson, Esq., delivered the Annual Address, which was replete with sound wisdom and deep research.

On motion, the Society was requested to adjourn to the Railroad Depot lot, where the Stock were on exhibition, and in order to give the Committee on Domestic Productions an opportunity of arranging the goods presented by the ladies, and to award premiums therefor.

The meeting was again called to order at abont 1 o'clock, and the Committees on Stock requested to make their reports.

On motion, the Committee appointed to present written reports on the various subjects were called on to read their reports, At the conclusion of reading these reports. the Committees to Award Premiums then made the following reports:

NATIVE STOCK.

HORSES.

To John Jacks, for best Stallion, a silcup, worth $5 00
To W. R. Smith, for best 2 year old Colt, a silver cup, worth 5 00
To R. C. Cannon, for best 1 year old Colt, a silver cup, worth 5 00

JACKS AND MULES.

To Lendy Little, for best Jack, a silver cup, worth 5 00
To Robert Pitts, for best 2 year old Mule Colt, silver cup, 5 00
To Alsey Coleman, for best 1 year old Mule Colt, silver cup, 5 00

CATTLE.

To John D. Williams, for the best Bull, silver cup, 5 00
To John D. Williams, for the best Yoke of Oxen, silver cup, 5 00
To James C. Williams, for the best Milk Cow, silver cup, 5 00
To Dr. J. A. Barksdale, for the best 2 year old Heifer, silver cup, 5 00
To Dr. J. A. Barksdale, for the best Sucking Calf, a copy of ———'s Cow Farrier, 2 00
To John D. Williams, for the best Pig under 1 year old, 3 00
To G. W. Shell, for the best Ram, 3 00
To John D. Williams, for the best Ewe, 3 00
To A. C. Fuller, for the best Lamb, 3 00
To John D. Williams, for the best Fleece of Wool, 2 00

POULTRY.

H. W. Anderson, for the best Shanghai fowls, Book
To John D. Williams, the best Black Birds, Book

B. F. Kilgore, the best Bantams, Book
Casper Simpson, the best half-breed Shanghais, Book
G. W. Shell, best Geese, 2 00
John D. Williams, best pot of Butter, Book
Samuel Copeland, best barrel Flour, 3 00
B. F. Kilgore, best specimens of Wheat, 2 00
Mrs. George Anderson, for the best loaf of Bread, Book

IMPORTED STOCK.

John D. Williams, the best imported Stallion, silver cup, 5 00
To the same, best imported Devon Bull, 5 00
To the same, best imported Devon Heifer, 5 00
To the same, best imported Spanish Merino Ram, 5 00
To the same, best imported Spanish Merino Ewe, 5 00
To J. A. Barksdale, for the best imported Boar, 5 00

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. A. P. Simpson, for handsome Candle Shade, Premium
Miss E. E. Hance, beautiful bunch Artificial Flowers, "
Miss Jane Garlington, fine pair worked Slippers, "
Miss E. J. Shaw, beautiful Net Talma, "
Mrs. S. Watts, 8 yards of Tettin, "
Miss Corrie F. Simpson, two fine Oil Paintings, "
Mrs. T. S. Farrow, fine Crayon Drawings, "
Miss S. N. Williams, fine Crayon Drawings, "
Mrs. Nancy Simpson, bottle of fine Domestic Wine, "
Miss C. M. Clark, a fine Straw Hat, "
Miss S. A. Phinney, a beautiful Palmetto Hat, "
Miss Agnes Philson, 2 Coverlids, very handsome, wool and cotton. "
Mrs. Philson, 1 Double Coverlid, "
Mrs. S. S. Watts, very handsome White Counterpane, "
Mrs. J. R. Gunnels, very pretty Crib Quilt, "
Miss E. Dial, Toilet Cover, "
Miss S. J. Bell, Colored Quilt, "
Mrs. Malinda Crews, fine Colored Quilt, "
Mrs. F. Shaw, White Quilt, "
Mrs. A. Austin, Domestic Blanket, "
Miss M. E. Williams, very neat Pin Cushion, "
Mrs. Phinney, Basket and Mats, and Palmetto Basket† "
Miss Lizzie Harris, beautiful Allum Basket, "
Mrs. Mary Dial, Willow Basket, "
Miss S. N. Williams, Ladies' Collar and Bur Basket, "
Mrs. S. W. Simpson, Muslin Hat, "

The following premiums were also awarded for Mechanical Productions:

To R. C. Starnes, for a fine specimen of Window Shades, Book
To B. L. Potter, for a pair of calf-skin Boots, "

The reports of the Committees being read and adopted,

On motion of J. D. Williams, it was ordered that the third annual meeting of this Society be continued for *two* days, viz: on the fourth Tuesday and Wednesday, in September next.

On motion of Capt. E. Pasley, the thanks of this Society be returned to J. Wistar Simpson, Esq., for his very able, instructive and interesting address, and that a copy be requested of him, for publication in the Laurensvills Herald, and Farmer and Planter, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of W. D. Watts, the reports of the Committees on various agricultural subjects be published in the Laurensville Herald and Farmer and Planter.

On motion of Col. J. D. Williams, the present officers of the Society be continued in office for the ensuing year.

On motion, all new members having stock for exhibition, and not having their names enrolled and paying the necessary fee of $1, within two months previous to the annual meeting, shall be charged $2.

On motion, the executive Committee be empowered to select the next anniversary orator, and make all necessary arrangements for the next annual exhibition.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the intention of this Society is to encourage and foster all the in-

dustrial pursuits of our District, and that we cordially invite the mechanics and all other classes of our citizens to join us, and exhibit the products of their labor and vocations, and make our Society, what we intend it to be, a universal District Society.

On motion, the proceedings of this Society be published in the Laurensville Herald, and the Editor of the Farmer and Planter be requested to publish as much of them as he shall deem of interest.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet again on the fourth Tuesday and Wednesday of September next.

J. W. SIMPSON, Pres't.

R. M. Stokes. Sec'y.

Editors' Table.

Acknowledgments, Exchanges, etc.

Mr. Alfred E. Beach will accept our thanks for volume 2 of the People's Journal, in elegant gilt binding. We regret to see that this most popular and excellent work is in future to be merged in the "Scientific American," a publication of like character, to be sure, but we fear the two combined will not be equal to the two separate.

The Scientific American:

One number has been recently received; also the prospectus for volume 10, with a circular, proposing to editors to publish the prospectus "twice or more," as a condition of their receiving the Scientific American, "*without an exchange*," the acceptance of which proposal *we* most respectfully decline. The Editors say, "Under any other system than one of favoritism, we should find an exchange list greater than we could afford." So might all other editors say, we presume, yet would find it cheaper to *exchange* than to publish a prospectus, which, at their advertising prices, would amount to some six or eight dollars, to entitle them to a paper worth *two*. *We* exchange with papers which do not give us a single notice through the year, and for which we have no use; yet courtesy to the craft will not allow us to refuse an exchange, when asked for, nor to ask "a balance in our favor in advertising," or otherwise. We have said, heretofore, to Northern editors, that we were willing to exchange on equal terms, but to give no boot, except to notice them as we may think they deserve.

The Edisto Clarion:

We have received the prospectus, which we will endeavor to publish, of the above paper, published in the village of Orangeburg, by P. H. LEARY, at the low price of two dollars per annum. We do hope the good people of Orangeburg will patronize it more liberally than they have the Farmer and Planter, which can boast of but 21 subscribers in the district, and a majority of them at *one* office—Vance's Ferry. With the recommendation of the Clarion we hope to do better in future, however.

☞HON. CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents, will accept our acknowledgments for Agricultural Circulars, and an article on the cultivation of *Colza*, a variety of Cabbage cultivated for its seed, which furnishes a valuable oil.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Augusta, the Fair of the *Southern Central Agricultural Society*, heretofore noticed, will not take place until Monday, Nov. 20, and days following through the week.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Payments Received.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Rev. G.W.M.Williams,	Whippy Swamp, S. C.,	1
J. S. Lorton,	Pendleton, "	1
James Doyle,	Pickens C. H., "	3
J. M. Dial,	Antioch, "	1
C. C. Porcher,	Vanee's Ferry, "	1
Col. A. P. Calhoun,	Pendleton, "	5
M. Madden,	Laurens C. H., "	1
Col. Coleman,	Greenville C. H., "	1
Dr. C. Griffin,	Cokesbury, "	2
Rev. C. W. Spears,	Clairmont, "	1
Dr. James Coats,	Townville, "	2
W. L. Lyles,	Buckhead, "	1
G. W. Connor,	Palmetto, "	1
Major E. Alexander,	Pendleton, "	2
J. B. Sloan,	Anderson C. H., "	1
Alexander Thompson,	Fountain Inn, "	1
Allen Robertson,	Rockhill. "	2
Amasa Russell	Pineville. "	1
David Owen,	" "	2
Jacob M. Voght,	White Cane, "	1
S. A. Felder,	" "	1
Col. John Shingler,	Holly Hill, "	2
C. M. Calhoun,	Greenwood, "	1
John Smith,	Mt. Gallagher, "	1
J. L. Todd,	Anderson C. H., "	2
S. J. Hammond,	" "	1
Lee Hammond,	" "	1
Dr. C. P. Sandifer,	Tirza, "	3
H. M Prince.	Temple of Health, "	1
A. Green,	Pleasant Grove, "	1
Charles Bennett,	Williamston, "	3
J. N. Corbett,	Sumterville, "	1
R. N. Wright,	Honey Path, "	1
E. J. Eearle,	Evergreen, "	2
Col. A. Rice,	Storeville, "	2
William Hunter,	Wolf Creek, "	1
Jacob Pickle.	Equality, "	1
W. C. Smith,	Georgetown, "	2
H. H. Smith,	" "	2
P. K. Norris,	Saddler's Creek, "	1
Dr. M. DeSaussure,	Poeotaligo, "	1
C. T. Lowndes,	Ashepoo, "	2
Dr. R. D. Maxwell,	Fair Play, "	1
Col. J. D. Williams,	Milton, "	1
Dr. H. H. Edmonds,	Leesville, "	1
John Bigger,	Ebenezerville, "	2
Asa Darby,	Glymphville, "	1
Samuel Ferguson,	Huntington, "	2
M. S. Mackey,	Pendleton, "	3
B. M. Moore,	Plain, "	1
D. Dumas,	Carnesville, Ga.	1
Judge A. R. Wright,	Cassville, Ga,	5
J. C. Dawson,	Mobile, Ala.,	1
Judge J. C. Meagher,	Talofa, Fla.,	1
Dr. W. H. Calhoun,	Palmetto, Miss.,	1
J. T. Sanders,	" "	1
Dr. J. G. Schoolbred,	Flat Rock, N. C.	1
Rev. F. C. Lowry,	McKinley, Ala.,	1

PROSPECTUS OF

THE EDISTO CLARION.

THE undersigned will publish, in the Village of C[illegible]burgeburg, on or before the first Wednes[illegible] in October, a Weekly Nowspaper, to be ca[illegible]

The Edisto Clarion.

A Prospectus will not admit of a minute delineation of all the objects of the contemplated Journal. The Clarion will be the herald of every discription of news, local or general, that may be interesting or instructive to its readers at large. It will faithfully disseminate all the important political intelligencnce of the day, In questions of Federal policy, the political doctrines taught by Calhoun and Jefferson shall be the beacon lights of the Clarion. It will firmly uphold the peculiar institutions of the South, and will recognize no section or party which denies the true and legitimate application of State Rights principles under a republican form of Government.

The Clarion will be strictly conservative on questions of State policy. It will watch with a "jealous eye" the advocates of changes in the fundamental law and administration of the State. "No measure of reform will be advocated becausc it is new, and no error of policy will be sustained, though it may have the sanction of long-established usago."

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—interests of the greatest magnitude to the Southern States—will receive due attention. The speedy development of the various resources of the State, and whatever may contribute to the honor, and glory, and wealth of our beloved Palmetto, shall find a zealous advocate in the Clarion.

No pains or expense will be spared necessary to make the Clarion a welcome visitor to every family circle and subscriber.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, if paid in advance. If not paid within three months, $2.50. If not paid within six months, $3.

P. H. LAREY.

Orangeburg, S. C., Sept., 1854.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE next Regular Communication of PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A.·. F.·. M.·., will be held in the Lodge room, on Saturday, November 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE SEABORN, W.·. M.·.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'ry.

☞ *The postage on the Farmer and Planter is, anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.*

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,

AND the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,

And is from the pen of that celebrated English veterinary surgeon, Dr. Geo. H Dadd, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful, scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public, is the result of many year's study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a Letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

New Bedford, May 11, 1854.

Dr. Dadd,—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection, (the Horse) will meet with that succes, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,

John H. Clifford.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Boston, May 13, 1854.

Dr. Dadd.—Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours, with great regard,

Marshall P. Wilder.

The Modern Horse Doctor, by Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—*Yankee Blade.*

We know Dr. Dadd well and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—*New England Farmer.*

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Dr. Dadd, a well known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—*Ind. Democrat, Concord.*

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases we have ever seen.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be better than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—*Albany Courier.*

We deem this the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, nature and treatment of Disease and lameness in Horses," ever published.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—*Eve. Traveller.*

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—*McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.*

A good, clearly written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ills his affection or his

purse make it worth while to cure.—*Bangor Mercury.*

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—*Hartford Herald.*

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

PUBLISHED BY

John P. Jewett & Co.,
BOSTON,

Jewett, Proctor & Worthington,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

For sale by all Booksellers.

Oct. 3t

Improved Lands for Sale.

A TRACT, well known as the "Lowry Place," of 320 acres of red, Vully Land, 150 acres cleared; good Dwelling and Out Houses; a fine spring, and with the exception of about 15 acres, lying exceedingly level; lying in Cass county, on the road leading from Cartersville to Kingston; is near the Railroad, and within one and a quarter miles of the "Cherokee Baptist Male College," and in one and a half miles of the "Methodist Female College." A very large portion of this land is first quality valley land.

A lawyer of good moral character, and business habits, purchasing, and desiring to enter business, would be taken into partnership in a good practice in all the counties of the Cherokee Circuit.

ALSO

A tract of 500 acres on Coosa River, twenty-two miles below Rome—250 of which is first quality bottom land; 75 oak and hickory up-land, and the balance, long leaf pine, interspersed with big-bud hickory. This is one of the most desirable farms, to the size, on Coosa River.

AUGUSTUS W. WRIGHT

Cassville, Ga. [Oct. 2t

TO PLANTERS.

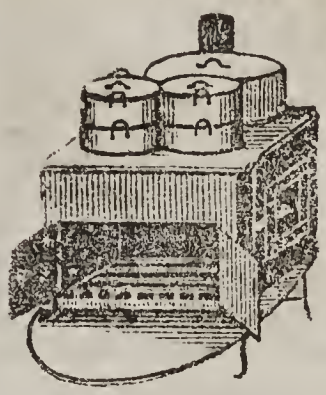
Prepared Super Phosphate of Lime

OF the most approved quality. A fertilizer producing all the effects of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe the brand upon each bag or barrel. For sale by

HOLMES & STONEY, Central Wharf,

Sept 6t Charleston, S. C.

A. PALMER,



DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japaned Tin Ware: Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at CHARLESTON PRICES.

Opposite JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves, Bucks Patent and "Chalenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854. 1-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Columbia, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of

FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly, Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps: Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C.

[Jan., '54.]

W. B. CHERRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PENDLETON, S. C.

OFFICE···N. E. CORNER FARMERS' HALL

THE AMERICAN "PICK."

THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is published in New York every Saturday, has now commenced the third year of its prosperous existence. It has reached a larger circulation than any attempt of the kind ever started in America. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature Likenesses of persons and things. and these alone are worth the subcription price. which is only 1 dollar a year. for which 52 numbers are mailed to any part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Reminicences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary." and will he continued in the Pick until finished, which will it take nearly a year to accomplish.

When the "Reminiscencces" are completed they will be reprinted and published in book-form, and a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be on our mail-books.

The Pick has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its weekly designs by the first Artist, it contains witty and spicy editorials of a high character. and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its high character renders it a favorite in every family. It is emphatically a family paper. It contains each week a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and Witticisms gathered from life Every article that appears in its columns is entirely original. and it has clustered around it some of the best writers in the United States.

The subscription price is only 1 dollar, per year, in advance.

Clubs are furnished with the Pick at the following reduced rates.

Club of 6 copies.	$5	Club of 34 copies	$25
Club of 13 copies.	10	Club of 42 copies.	30
Club of 20 copies.	15	Club of 50 copies	35
Club of 27 copies.	20	Club of 75 copies.	50

Club of 150 copies, $100.

To secure the reductions offered to Clubs. the amount of payment for each Club must be remitted at the same time.

These rates reduce the Price of the Wittiest Illustrad Weekly, published on this continent, to a mere fraction.

One thousand Dollars in Gold.

The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 inside of six months, and to 100,000 before our next Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Caricature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in addition we offer to each reader of this notice in every village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in *gold* of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies *gratis* to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

Each yearly subscriber to the Pick, will receive the Double Sized Pictorial Sheets for the 4th of July and Christmas, without extra charge. Each of these Pictorial Sheets contain over 200 splendid designs drawn by the first artists, and engraved by the best engravers.

The Pick numbers among its subscribers many of the leading men of the nation, who give it a cheerful endorsement, and not a line or design is allowed to appear in the Pick that is not unexceptionable, and its cheapness places it within the reach of all. The new volume commenced on Washington's birth-day. February 22d. 1854. All letters containing remittances must be addressed to.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,
No. 26 Ann st. New York

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

FOR SALE.

A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter,) lying on the Milwee creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased. and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less. about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milwee,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is on a new and very commodious two-story Dwelling House, with good out-houses on the farm.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November. JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1: 8-tf